

There is evidence of much poverty among the farm settlements. Two-thirds of the houses are scarcely better than Irish mud cabins. They are built of logs in the rudest manner, and contain only one or two rooms each. The clothing of the people is poor and mean as their dwellings, especially that of the women. This is noticeable not only in the country, but in the audiences at the theatre in Salt Lake City. The writer says the Mormon women are nearly all outspoken in their denunciation of polygamy; but this is a questionable statement. The Mormons do not call all the women wives that are "sealed" to each. The first alone is given this title. Later, to avoid the laws of the United States against polygamy, Brigham's followers are laying special stress upon this fact. Each man, they say, has but one wife; the rest are but "women," in the worst sense of that term. This, however, only renders them amenable to the laws in another direction.

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANT, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.—The election in Maine takes place on Monday next the 14th inst. The canvass on both sides has been exceedingly vigorous. The Democracy have had George H. Pendleton, Sam Cox, James Brooks, and Richard O'Gorman; while Senators Wilson and Fessenden, Gen. Logan and Gov. Harriman have spoken for the Republican. Gov. Chamberlain's majority last year was 11,614, this year it will be at least 15,000 or 20,000. The popular impression that California held her election the first Wednesday in September is wrong. By a new law of her Legislature the time is changed to November, the same day of the Presidential election.

The Fair.

We hope the people of Franklin County will generally attend the Fair to be held at Sheldon next week. We understand that it will be one of the best of county fairs, and that no reasonable efforts have been wanting on the part of the directors to make it such. The list of premiums does not cover any very large prizes, except the premium on butter, but it should be remembered that the most valuable thing a farmer gets at a fair is not a premium, but the information which on such occasions renders it easy for him and his family to receive, by seeing, hearing, and comparing. The best results of his neighbors' skill are here exhibited, for his benefit if he will have it so; and if he will not, then for the benefit of those who are more enterprising. The address by President Angel will be one of the things well worth hearing and remembering. He is a man of fine education, large experience, and an eloquent speaker. We advise all to go to the fair, for their own good.

Political.

Senator Fessenden, in a letter written from Maine to a friend in Washington, speaks with great confidence of the success of the Republicans in the approaching election in that State. He says that the Republican majority will be increased by at least 10,000. Mr. Blane, the Representative from the Augusta District, has also been writing to the capital upon the same subject, and puts the Republican majority at a higher figure than Senator Fessenden.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal learns that several leading men of Waterville, who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, have avowed their determination to vote for Chamberlain and Grant.

The Union men of New Orleans are to have a grand torch-light procession on the 12th. They expect to have 20,000 men in procession. The news from Vermont gives them new courage, and they will repudiate their old tyrants in November by a large vote.

Mr. George T. Curtis has a long argument to show that the constitutional amendment is void, because the consent of the Southern States was obtained by military force. Probably he does not believe in the Union, because the Southern consent to that was also obtained by military force.

Speaking of a recent speech by Robert Toombs, the Augusta (Ga.) National Republican says: "We repeat that Toombs expressed great indignation that Gov. Bullock had not been killed, which fact is so notorious that no Democrat in this city will have the hardihood to deny it."

The following is an extract from a letter dated Little Rock, Arkansas, September 1:

"In the large counties, where the Republicans are in the majority, they resort to sophistry and persuasion. In the counties where they (the Democrats) are in the majority, a system of assassination has unquestionably been agreed upon and is being carried out. Two members of the State Senate have escaped from attempted assassination, both severely wounded, and one member of the Lower House was brutally murdered—all this within the last few days. Negroes have been shot down by dozens in many of the counties, and loyal men sleep in the forests rather than in their houses, for fear of assassination. Murder, riot, and intimidation are daily practiced in many parts of the State."

The Mobile Register talks in this way: "We are asked to get on our knees and confess a lie which we do not believe, to dishonor ourselves as self-confessed traitors, and beg pardon for committing treason, while in our innermost hearts we believe we only fought for the principles of free government, embodied in our common Constitution. And we are of those who to-day believe that the blood poured out in this war as a protest against the 'unconstitutionalism' of the Republican party was a necessary libation to the genius of free American institutions, and will yet, under Heaven, prove the salvation of the American Constitution."

Trickery in Georgia.

If the Atlanta Constitution is to be believed, the white Radicals in the Georgia Constitutional Convention voted down the clause allowing negroes to hold office, and by virtue of which the Legislature has now turned the negroes out. The clause in question was section ten of the Constitution, and reads as follows:

SECTION 10.—All qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of this State, or by the Constitution of the United States.

On the 14th of February, 1868, this clause was stricken out by a vote of 126 to 12. Among the yeas is the name of Foster Blodget, who in the late State Convention introduced a resolution denouncing the project of turning the colored members out of the Legislature. The Macon Telegraph, a Seymour paper, speaking of the defeat of the above-named 10th section, says:

It was done with the assent of not only nearly all the white Radicals of that body, but also of a large majority of the negroes themselves.

When this special provision to enable negroes to hold office was voted down, the negroes were then actually and positively excluded by the adoption of article eleven of the Constitution, which re-enacts "all Acts passed by any legislative body, sitting in this State as such, since the 10th day of January, 1861, including that body of laws known as the Code of Georgia, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and passed since that time, which said code are embodied in the printed book known as Irwin's Code," &c., &c. This article establishes all the old legislation of the State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and of Georgia, and concluded the business so far as negro office holding in Georgia under that Constitution was concerned.

Col. Broadhead, to whom the celebrated letter of Gen. Blair was written, lately made a speech in Missouri, in which he advanced the following explanation of Gen. Blair's views:

"Gen. Blair's position on this subject has been violently attacked. He is called a revolutionist because he proposes, not only to call these Reconstruction Acts nullities, but to treat them as nullities. The Reconstruction Acts were themselves revolutionary acts. The true legal and political status of the Southern States being now precisely what it was on the passage of those acts, he proposes that the President shall deal with them in reference to that status; that he shall treat the State Governments, formed under their Constitutions as they existed when Reconstruction Acts were passed, as the rightful Governments of those States. The President has the right to do this under the Constitution and the law, as was done in the case of Rhode Island, where there were two State Governments, both claiming to be legitimate; and if the bogus State Governments rebel against the rightful authority of the true and genuine Governments and call on the President for assistance, he can determine which is legitimate. This is no act of revolution on the part of the Government, and it is simply ridiculous to call it so. Resistance to the lawful authority of the Government may prove revolution; but this will be the act of the Radical rebels who resist, and not of the Executive who enforces the law."

The gallant Colonel is no doubt a first-rate constitutional lawyer, but he overlooks here the well-established principle that the President must obey the laws of Congress until they have been overruled by the Supreme Court. Those laws establish and recognize the present State Governments in the South. The President must, then, recognize those Governments, and no others, as valid. For him to pursue the course proposed by Gen. Blair, and disperse them by armed force, would be to inaugurate a revolution—and a pretty bloody one it would be sure to turn out. This is precisely the difficulty with Gen. Blair's scheme, and we do not see that Col. Broadhead has done much to relieve it.

A Visit to Fort Pillow With Gen. Forrest.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has been to Fort Pillow in company with Gen. N. B. Forrest, and writes a long account of the trip, from which we make the following extracts:

"I left this city in company with Gen. Forrest, for Fort Pillow, sixty-five miles above Memphis. 'Climbing upon the grass-grown ridge that was once a breast-work, we sat down alone. I wrote a description of the ground, the General

to refresh his memory upon the movements of his troops.

When I had finished writing I looked up, and the General said: 'I waited until the twenty minutes had expired, and seeing no evidence of the surrender, I ordered a charge. My men, at once lighting into the ditch, and by a hand fight, drove the enemy, still fighting, over the bluff. When the charge was sounded a portion of my men went down there under the bluff and charged those who jumped down the bank. As soon as we were in the works I turned one of their six pieces of artillery upon the gunboat, which I saw was preparing to give us a volley, my shot striking her on the wheelhouse. While this firing was going on, my men under the bluff, seeing the flag still waving, kept up the fight, and it was not until the flag was cut down that they knew I had possession of the fort. This was the taking, and now for the massacre. There were with me many citizens who had been wronged, and, I think, without waiting for the surrender of the men who had wronged them and their families, they shot them down. When I found out that they were doing this (understand this was during the twenty minutes of the engagement, and not after the capture), I ordered it stopped, and was compelled to shoot one of my own men who did not obey me promptly. The whole force of the garrison numbered in all five hundred and fifty-seven troops, white and colored, when the fight began. After the fight we sent seventy men, who were wounded, on the gunboats, and then sent to Memphis, Mississippi, for exchange, seven officers and two hundred and nineteen men, making two hundred and ninety-two men in all, who survived the capture. But in addition to this, forty-four or forty-five negroes were taken by my young men and returned to their masters, making a total of 100 negroes who were left, or a total of 310 of all the troops surviving. The total number of colored troops in the garrison at first was 262. Some of these, as well as some of the whites, escaped from the works and ran into the woods, and across Coal Creek. No man was killed after the capture by my order, and any killing that was done, was without my knowledge."

Conversion of the Wickedest Man.
HE CONFESSES RELIGION—OTHER SINNERS REPENTING.

There was a brave time at John Allen's prayer meeting yesterday. The crowd stretched away across the street, for the house could not contain a tithe of the multitude. John was there, but not the same John that was seen and scrutinized on previous days. He was a changed man. John had experienced religion, and made an open profession of the faith that was in him. He spoke modestly, said he had really found the saviour, and was "going to stick by him as long as he lived," hoping that when he died the saviour would "stick by" him in return. He poured out his soul in prayer. Words simple and full of feeling fell from his lips. There was seemingly no unbecoming about it. If there was, none knew it but John Allen and his God. The excitement of the audience knew no bounds. The worst sort of people, that under ordinary circumstances would be intractable to religion, were apparently softened. Of course there was a loud chorus of "Amen," "Glory be to God," "Bless the lord, and other ejaculations from the lips of the pious. The missionaries were in ecstasies and shouted lustily and long. The end they had been praying and working for was gained. Allen was a Christian outwardly anyhow. A curious coincidence must be recorded in connection with the conversion of the Wickedest Man. On Monday the usual weekly conference Methodist Ministers was held in Mulberry street, and one of the number related the wonderful story of Allen. An impromptu prayer meeting was organized, and Allen was the subject of the supplications. Without being aware of these entreaties, on the following morning John shook hands forever, as he says, with his past life, and turned over a new leaf in the book of his existence.

The floodgates of religion seem to have been opened wide in Water street, and if they remain open the vice and wickedness that abound there may be washed away as by a mighty torrent. The seed sown is bearing fruit already. Tommy Hadden, the notorious Tommy, who was always known to keep the lowest hell in that infernal region, is beginning to feel uneasy. He volunteered the use of his parlor for a meeting, and it has been accepted. Kit Burns is alarmed too. He wants to be stirred up with a long and sharp stick, for Kit is a hard one. For pure wickedness he can hardly be beaten, any more than for brimmed pups. "Soger" Brown, who acquired his military title from his "sojering" qualifications has deserted the devil's army, and is fleeing for safety into the ranks of the Church militant. Thus prospers the Water Street Revival.—*Sun, 8th.*

Thirty Thousand Majority.

We must set down the Republican majority of Vermont as a clean thirty thousand.

We give elsewhere returns from 154 towns, which show a majority of 20,867. The same towns last year gave a majority of 14,668, showing a net gain of 6,199 votes. The remaining 80 odd towns will, at the same rate of increase, give a gain of at least 4,000, making a total net gain of over 10,000. If this will not do, it can probably be increased by a few hundred. This is the response of Vermont to the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and to the rebel demand for the overthrow of the Reconstruction Acts.

In 1864, when the State gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of 20,000, the majority at the State Election was but 22,000; and as the full vote of the State has not been polled this time by some 4,000 votes, all Republicans (for the Democrats have got out their last men at this election), Vermont may safely be set down as good for thirty thousand majority for Grant and Colfax.—*Free Press.*

PATRIOTIC GEMS FROM THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—I care for nothing for promotion so long as our arms are successful.—Grant to Sherman, February, 1862.

If my course is not satisfactory remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms. Grant to Halleck, February 6, 1862.

No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from these in authority over me.—Grant to Secretary Chase, May 29, 1863.

This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land.—Grant's letter to President Johnson, Aug. 1868.

I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people.—Grant's letter May 29, 1863.

Human liberty the only true foundation of human government.—Grant's letter to the citizens of Memphis.

Let us have peace.—Grant's letter, May 29, 1863.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GENERAL GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, says letters indorsing General Grant in the strongest terms and expressing an earnest desire for his election have been received in this city from the following named foreign ministers and consuls:

Cassius M. Clay and his Secretary of Legation; Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg; John P. Hale, at Madrid; General A. Dix and his Secretary, Mr. Hoffman at Paris; Mr. Watts, the new Minister to Austria; Mr. Morris, at Constantinople; Mr. Marsh, at Italy; Mr. Harrington, at Switzerland; Consuls Nicolby at Paris and Hay at Vienna; Consul Murphy, and Frankfurt; Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation, at London; and also over two-thirds of all the other consuls it has been possible to reach by mail within the past six weeks.

Canadian Matters.

The crown counsel appear to be fully satisfied that evidence will be produced sufficient to convict Whalen, while the counsel for the defence expect to break it down, and are equally confident that Whalen will be acquitted. There are said to be seven Orangemen on the jury.

Mr. O'Reilly defend his challenging of Roman Catholic jurors on the ground, as he alleges, of the well known sympathy on the part of the many Catholics, in this neighborhood, with Whalen. The refusal of Chief Justice Richards to allow a peremptory challenge of jurors, it is thought, by many lawyers here, will furnish ample grounds for an appeal for a new trial, in the event of its being found necessary to do so by a verdict against the prisoner. The excitement has been very great.

An Ottawa special, dated last night, states that the city swarms with correspondents, detectives, &c. Around the jail a regiment is encamped, and a guard of twenty men receives Whalen every evening. Each man is served out twenty-five rounds of ballcartridges, and the prisoner is marched up in a square. The Loyalists have threatened that if justice is not done, they will take Whalen by force and hang him.

The public feeling is intense, and the moral conviction is strong that Whalen is the murderer. So far the prosecution has established the fact of threats uttered by Whalen and threatening gestures on the night of the assassination. With regard to McGee and his presence that night one witness has proved that he saw Whalen and swears that he recognized him by his dress and walk. A severe cross-examination failed to shake him.

To-day the defence got two witnesses to come up from Montreal, who were expected to swear in direct opposition to the prosecution. The witnesses declined to perjure themselves.

A boy died here on Sunday, in convulsions, from drinking out of his father's whiskey bottle.

PERSONAL.—Mr. L. H. Goff has been appointed Gauger in the Internal Revenue Department for the 3rd Collection District of Vermont.

Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

ENOSBRO, Aug. 29, 1868.

For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the Kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1866, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.

VALLEY HOUSE, Franklin Co., VT., Aug. 17, '68.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to lessen until to-day I am entirely well. The many remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the one only effective means of cure.

CHARLES SMITH, Northampton, Mass.

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the most cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1868. 226 17rdw

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, and premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured.—Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 166-ly 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Information.
Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 66-ly 823 Broadway, New York.

ADDRESS

To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary diarrhoea, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently, the seat of disorder? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or frothy, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick semi rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the justice of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, or you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiotcy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease, which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have destroyed for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT DUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Burette, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 201 New York and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with facsimile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

"It Works Like a Charm."

Have you Headache? Use Renne's Magic Oil
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Have you Neuralgia? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Rheumatism? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Sore Throat? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Sciatica? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you a Bruise? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Cramps? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Chol. Morbus? Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Lumbago? Use Renne's Magic Oil

This is the best family remedy, to cure all kinds of pain, ever known.

It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and if you use it faithfully, it will do you good.

Directions on each bottle. Buy it of the Druggist or Merchant where you trade. If they have not got it on hand they will send it, at your request, and sell you the genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail.

WM. RENNE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass.

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C. R. PELL,

WITH

ROBERT KINGSLEY,

DRISCOLL'S NEW BLOCK,

ON LAKE STREET.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

HAVE just opened the largest stock of Crockery, comprising all the new and desirable patterns, French, China and Bohemian Fancy and Table Glass Ware, Cutlery and Plated Ware, ever offered in this County.

We also call attention to our Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,

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NOTIONS AND SMALL WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and ONE PRICE.

Driscoll's New Block, Lake St., St. Albans, VT.

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ATTENTION!!

We propose to fight it out on this line for the next

SEVENTEEN YEARS!

No Terms but Unconditional Surrender.

We make Peace by a vigorous

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AGENTS WANTED in every Town, to canvass for Employment for Gentlemen or Ladies, as Individuals, Town, County or State Rights for sale.

Letters Patent were granted us August 18, for a new device for catching flies, by which an lady can rid her house of those pests, as readily as she can dust her rug. We carry on the war according to the rules of civilized nations resorting to no Poisons, Sticking Plaster, or Chemical combinations, but, like "Crocket" (son), they come down. We live by action—no words! Gentlemen or Ladies, TRY US. We present you the best field and inducements for canvassing to be found in the United States. Communications addressed to us will receive prompt attention

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ELECTION!

LOOK OUT FOR SPLIT TICKETS!

A BATCH OF TRUTHS!!!

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our new and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing just received comprising Fall and Winter Over-Coats of all the different styles, also Black and Blue Tricots, Suits, Black Cast